

THE WABASH EXPRESS.

Terms \$2 per annum, in advance.

Devoted to the Whig Policy, News, Commerce, Literature and Good Morals.

\$3 00 At the end of the year

WHOLE NO. 873.

TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, DECEMBER 29, 1858.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 4.

The Legislature—Failure to Elect U. S. Senators.

We were at Indianapolis on Tuesday, and looked in upon the Legislature, and saw the law-makers at work. They seemed to be doing just what we left them doing two weeks ago—the Clerk and Secretary were calling the same roll, and the members answering Aye or No, as party dictation indicated. Every thing seemed to be governed by party. The most important measures of domestic interest assumed a party shape. Bills regulating the financial condition of the State, and providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt, are voted for in accordance with party predictions. Party spirit is the curse of the present Legislature, as it is well high being the ruin of this people. Every thing is viewed through a party medium, and every member governed by party prejudices. It will be merely accidental if anything is well done by the Legislature this winter. The elements are too conflicting to do legitimate work, and there is but little desire on part of the majority, to work at all. While there is a mediocrity of talent in both branches of the General Assembly, no leading comprehensive mind is there. There is not one single man capable of being a leader—one that has statesman like views of questions—who keeps the whole and elucidates and explains to the whole above party prejudices and party prejudices, and standing above all this, acts for the good of the people, the entire people, and leaves the consequences to take care of themselves. The want of such a man, or of a few such men, is sadly felt in the present session of the Legislature.

The Governor having vetoed the bill for the election of U. S. Senators, it came up for passage, the Governor's veto notwithstanding, on Tuesday. In the Senate it passed over his veto by a vote of 26, but in the House it failed by two, receiving only 49 votes. The measure was brought up again, and voted on as long as there is a majority in its favor, but as it requires 51 votes to pass it in the House, we are impressed with the belief that it will never receive that number. If this bill does not pass, we suppose the Legislature will not undertake the election of two U. S. Senators to fill the seats now illegally and unconstitutionally held by Bright and Fitch, and in all probability those bogus Senators—those dishonorable men will continue to represent this people, without the people's wish or consent.

The following are the joint resolutions introduced in the State Senate, on Saturday last, by Messrs. Gooding and Jones, in reference to the bogus U. S. Senators, &c. The resolutions so far as Bright, Fitch and Buchanan are concerned, unquestionably reflect the sentiments of almost every honest, right thinking man in the State of Indiana. The contemptible farce of the election of Bright and Fitch, by the State Legislature of 1856, was a most despicable piece of political knavery, and has been almost universally denounced by even the Democracy of other States. The members of the present State Legislature owe it to themselves and their constituents that they put the seal of their condemnation upon it in every possible shape. Enough has already been done and said to induce any one but Bright or Fitch to resign a position that has rendered them odious in the eyes of the people they pretend to represent. That Buchanan's Kansas policy was a shameful piece of official corruption, tyranny, and imbecility, but few will deny, and so plainly do Buchanan and his aids and abettors, English, Hughes & Co., see it, that they are driven to most miserable subterfuges to cover their shame and make a show of honesty.

Mr. Gooding's resolutions:

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, do hereby resolve, that the U. S. Senators, John Bright and John Fitch, in the Senate of the United States in the attempt to force Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Leecompton Constitution, against the declared will of the people of the State, and in defiance of the will of a majority of the citizens of that Territory, was at the time, and still is, disapproved by the people of the State, be it further:

Resolved, That the course of said Bright and Fitch in the Senate aforesaid, at the present session thereof, in regard to the removal of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories is most heinous and fully disapproved and repudiated by the people of the State, be it further:

Resolved, That the course of said Bright and Fitch in the Senate aforesaid, in regard to the removal of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories is most heinous and fully disapproved and repudiated by the people of the State, be it further:

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Election of U. S. Senators to take the Place of Bright and Fitch.

Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarty the new Senators.

The Legislature on Wednesday elected Lane and McCarty to fill the places now illegally held by Bright and Fitch in the U. S. Senate. The election was by concurrent vote and there was 26 votes cast in the Senate and 51 in the House for the above gentlemen. Mr. Jones of the Senate, was the only Anti-Leecompton Democrat in that body who voted to thus elect the bogus Senators. In the House, the Anti-Leecompton Democrats all voted with the Opposition. Myrtle, (magisterially) Independent, only and Davis (presumptively Whig) refused with the Leecompton vote.

We now hope that these two legally and constitutionally elected Senators, will at once repair to Washington, and there, in the name of the nation, contend for the sovereign right of this people to a vote in the election of their U. S. Senators, and that the U. S. Senate, to protect its own dignity and consistency, will drive Bright and Fitch from its portals, with a hiss so contemptuous, that it will ever after ring in their ears, and deter the rest of mankind, from attempting what they have sought to do.

Dr. Hayes and the Polar Sea.

Dr. Hayes, one of those brave men who accompanied Dr. Kane in his Arctic Expedition, has recently delivered a lecture before the American Geographical Society in New York. He is very anxious to follow up the discoveries of the late expedition.

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LETTER FROM IOWA.

Normal, Dec. 16, 1858.

Dear Express: I arrived here this morning at 6 o'clock, on the splendid and fast sailing steamer, Minnesota. There are no steamers on the western waters but of this description. She was only fifteen hours in going from Quincy to Keokuk—a distance of forty miles—"fast sailing," with a vengeance!

I noticed an item in one of the St. Louis papers, stating that the Upper Mississippi was a "sealed book" for the remainder of the winter. Such is not the case, nor is it likely to be for several weeks; and although we have had some severe winter weather, it did not continue long enough to entirely stop navigation. The regular packets are running, besides a dozen, steam-wheel boats, or rather "tubs." The low water, and not the ice, prevents the larger boats from making their trips; but the "steam-wheelers" are a great improvement on the old-fashioned side-wheel steamers, from the fact that at any stage of water they can get over any bar in the river, and in fact, can run on terra firma where there is sufficient water to dampen the earth.

Your readers may not be aware that Keokuk is quite a town. They claim a population of twenty thousand—but this is "raytho" sleep; however, the folks up here are very fast themselves, and when things do not come up to their standard, why they just say it so, and everybody takes it for granted that it must be so. The inhabitants are very peculiar, in several respects, one of which is an utter obliviousness of all obligations and compacts, both with God and man. Money is a secondary consideration—every body having become convinced of the truthfulness of this old saying:

"How fleeting and transitory are all earthly riches," and they are now trying to gain riches in "the other and better world," and have turned their thoughts from mundane affairs entirely. Whenever they are unobedient enough to get a little of the "filthy lucre," they immediately devote themselves to the worship of their god—Bacchus.

Keokuk has a few natural advantages as any town on the river, and the scenery around it is unsurpassed in the Mississippi. It must, eventually, be a town of considerable importance, being at the foot of the rapids, and at the head of navigation for six of the twelve months. It is appropriately called the "Gate City." No town in the west has suffered as much on account of the inflation of the real estate, and the crash that followed, about a year ago. There are some imposing buildings scattered over town, among which are the Iowa Medical College, two five story brick hotels, and several private residences. The State appropriated twenty thousand dollars towards the erection of the Medical College, all of which has been expended, and it will require ten thousand more to complete it.

There are three Railroads leading out of Keokuk, but one of which is completed, and that is only twelve miles in length, running from this place to Montrose, at the head of the rapids. The other two go in west and north-westerly directions. The Nebraska and Southern Iowa road, running from this place to Nebraska City, has all been surveyed, and is finished and in running order to Bentonport, thirty miles from here. The agents for obtaining subscriptions to this road, are out on the line, and have succeeded so far beyond their expectations. The road passes through about a dozen counties, each of which will contribute from \$100,000 to \$150,000; and it is now pretty certain that the road will be finished through to Nebraska City, in a few years. It is understood that Gov. Lowe is on the eve of calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of adopting the Tennessee system of aiding these pioneer railroads.

The proposition is for the State to issue bonds to the amount of eight millions of dollars, which can and will be used for banking purposes at par; and this will give the people of Iowa a good, sound currency, in place of the wildcat and scrip with which the State is now flooded. After the roads are graded, the State is to give eight thousand dollars a mile for the purchase of iron and rolling stock.

Lord's Prayer Illustrated.

BY FLENNY BARNARD.

Our Father—By right of creation, By bountiful provision, By gracious adoption;

Who art in Heaven—The throne of thy glory, The portion of thy children, The temple of thy angels;

Hallowed be thy name—By the thoughts of our hearts, By the words of our lips, By the works of our hands;

Thy kingdom come—Of Providence to defend us, Of grace to refine us, Of glory to crown us;

Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven—Toward us without resistance, By us without compulsion, Universally without exception, Eternally without declension.

Give us this day our daily bread—Of necessity for our bodies, Of eternal life for our souls.

And forgive us our trespasses—Against the commands of thy law Against the grace of thy gospel,

As we forgive them that trespass against us—By defaming our characters, By exalting our property, By abusing our persons.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil—Of overwhelming afflictions, Of worldly enticements, Of Satan's seductions, Of sinful affections,

For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever—Thy kingdom governs all, Thy power subdues all, Thy glory is above all.

Amen. As it is in thy purpose, So be it in thy promises, So be it in our prayers, So it shall be to thy praise.

IF We take the following extract from a notice in the Paris Blade, of an address recently delivered in that place before the Old Fellows' Society by our talent and esteemed young friend Newton Booth Esq., of this city.

The Blade says: "Of Mr. Booth as a lecturer, it is unnecessary and superfluous for us to speak, his former efforts in this place, having secured for him a host of friends and admirers whose good opinions could in no wise be enhanced by any eulogium we might be disposed to utter."

Of his efforts in this instance, we are more disposed to speak of, to those not present, as something lost, rather than attempt to describe to those present what they gained. We fancy that all the criticism we might make, on the chaotic and beautiful production of the speaker, would but mar and deface or wholly destroy, the pleasing imagery which his skillful mental pencilings drew upon the tablets of each memory in his auditory, while we would be far from attempting any sketch of his effort which would convey to the unfortunate absent, such impressions, as it was truly well deserving of. He retained the close attention of his audience from the beginning to the end of his discourse, and not for one moment could we detect the slightest evidence of weariness or abatement of interest. The subject was of a nature which enabled the speaker to bind the past, the present, and the future, in one glowing, richly wrought sentence, and paint the things that were, that are, and yet to come, in one bright vivid color, from which the crowded influences of by-gone ages had crowded out a single shade, and the far fetched imaginings of the future could not add a single tint of beauty. His audience, was a realization of idealized interest.

It was scarcely possible to realize much less to appreciate the full, rare beauty of each conception as it fell from his lips, beautified by every attribute, and clothed by the richest combinations of select verbiage, while the minds of the hearers failed to catch the whole charm of the sentence, because of the absorbing and arresting interest embodied in the next. He almost startled his audience by first arousing their mental appetite, and then dropping in such rapid suggestions, the rich conceptions of his mind, that ere one was fairly seized another was before them.

The Cherry Creek Gold Diggings.

The Cherry Creek Gold diggings are turning out, excellently well; if the latest reports from them are so worthy of credence, which we think, is the case. In the Kansas City and Leavenworth papers of last week we saw a number of letters from emigrants who have reached the diggings and are writing home as successful of their operations. In one letter, \$750 per day is stated to be the average result of one man's labor. The earth yields, it is said 20 to 30 cents the panful. Another letter states that the Lawrence Company are making \$100 to \$150 per day. F. W. Rigg writes that the yield is about \$3 to \$5 per day. B. Barnhill writes that the Georgia Company, consisting of fifteen men, have gathered \$400 worth of dust since July. The diggings have ceased for the winter, and will not be resumed till spring.

Our talented young friend William Booth has set out on his "blithe" in Terre Haute as a lecturer. He is in Brown & Morgan, and we have no doubt are safe and reliable young gentlemen.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

SENATE.—The Senate was opened with prayer and reading by a Catholic Priest, who was clothed in the white surplice.

The usual number of memorials were presented.

A message was received from the President, its contents not made known.

Mr. Collender, of Ky., introduced a bill to regulate the manner of electing U. S. Senators. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Stewart, of Mich., attempted to bring up Agricultural College bill. Fitz Patrick Iversen and Bright objected, and the Senate refused to take it up by a vote of 20 yeas to 28 nays.

The bill allowing a pension to the widow and family of Col. Trumbull, was taken up, debated and passed by a vote of 26 yeas to 18 nays, allowing \$30 per month.

House.—Comtee. of Mass., introduced a bill regulating the duties on imports, and for other purposes—referred to committee on ways and means.

John Cochran, of N. Y., submitted a resolution, tending the thanks of Congress to Capt. Samuel Cress, for having designed the present flag of the United States—referred to committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Geo. Taylor, of N. Y., a special committee of five were ordered to be appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Superintendent of Public Printing with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Morris, of Pa., severally made unsuccessful efforts to introduce propositions looking to a change of the present tariff, with a view to the establishment of protection and specific duties.

Mr. Grow, of Pa., asked, but was denied leave to introduce a bill for the annual meeting of Congress to be fixed for the 2d Monday of November.

Mr. Phelps, of Pa., introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the President to confer the title of Captain in Chief, for eminent services—referred to committee on Naval Affairs.

On motion of Bock of Va., a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information whether measures had been taken to have foreign Governments reduce duties on American tobacco.

Carole asked leave to introduce a resolution for a committee to inquire into the charges of the President's Pittsburgh letter as to the use of money to influence elections, with instructions to report names of persons implicated. Objected to.

Bingham introduced a resolution to repeal the English bill.

House adjourned till 4th of January.

Legislative.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.

The Senate passed a resolution to adjourn on Saturday, if the House concurs.

The Senate Shipplaster bill was passed.

The House Divorce bill was amended and passed.

In the afternoon Henry S. Lane and Wm. M. McCarty were elected as U. S. Senators, the former for the long and the latter for the short term, each receiving 26 votes. The Democrats refused to vote.

Also, the joint resolution authorizing a loan from the Sinking Fund to pay the January interest on the State debt, was passed.

In the House the same joint resolution was passed.

The Shipplaster bill also passed the House. The House then elected Lane and McCarty U. S. Senators, each receiving 51 votes.

Lieutenant-General Scott.

In mentioning the recent departure from New York of this veteran soldier the Commercial Advertiser says that he goes to Charleston, whence he will sail on the 18th for New Orleans, where he will remain two or three days, and thence proceed to Havana for a short stay.

It adds: "Gen. Scott, we regret to learn, is in bad health, and this tour is undertaken with the hope of restoration under the beneficial influence of Southern air and withdrawal from active duty. He was accompanied to the pier by a number of distinguished gentlemen, and when the boat left the dock the General received a salute of one hundred guns, fired by the Scott Life Guard."

IF The Parks County Republican comes to us enlarged and much improved in its general appearance. It is as able and thoroughly Republican paper, just what Parks County long needed. We are delighted to see the encouragement of our good friend Magill, and hope he will continue to receive the "material aid" due an able writer, and pleasant gentleman.

Railroad Accident.

As the Mail train on the Terre-Haute & St. Louis, N. B. was coming into town, last evening, on the crossing of 8th Street, the Mail Car was thrown from the track. The only person injured was Route Agent Langford, to whom we are indebted for the facts—who was slightly bruised.

The Mail Train going west on Tuesday met with a singular accident. The Mail Car being thrown from the track by a stick of wood which fell from the tender. No one injured, Route Agent Markle slightly scared. The Mail and Emigrant Car were washed up to some extent.

IF The Baltimore Sun says that the trial of Ross Winters' cigar shaped steamer will be made in about three weeks. She will be propelled by four engines of one thousand horsepower each.

IF The Sons of Malta of Cincinnati have contracted for five thousand loaves of bread, which they will distribute among the poor on Christmas day.

IF Despatches have been received by the Navy Department, from the commander of our squadron on the coast of Africa, stating that the slave trade is carried on there very extensively.

Confession of a Table-Mover.

For a long time Mr. George P. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., has been known as a powerful "physical medium," and his achievements in the line of table-moving have converted hundreds of people to Spiritualism, and been an argument in the mouth of its believers. His demonstrations were not in the dark, like those of the Davenport boys, but under a full blaze of gas, or in broad daylight. He has made tables move apparently without human contact, to the comfort of believers and the confounding of skeptics.

The Worcester Spy, of the 20th of October, contained an account of one of his exhibitions, in which the table, rapped on, moved, and "Yankee Doodle" rapped on in good style, in time with the whistling of a gentleman present.

From time to time "reliable mediums" saw spirits hovering around Mr. Paine, and he was in a fair way of becoming a lion among the Spiritualists.

Recently Mr. Paine came to this city, mainly for the purpose of convincing Mr. Coles, a former medium, who has recently concluded that physical manifestations are a humbug. For this purpose a circle was held in Mr. Paine's room, and Coles, with several others, attended, and were unable to detect any deception. At a second interview, however, he, with Mr. Henry Smith, the "Razor Shop Man," and Mr. Waters, of Worcester, determined to sift the matter to the bottom.

Mr. Paine, on being requested to change the position of the table, refused alleging that it would destroy the "conditions."

At last a small hole in the floor, and a rent in the carpet, were discovered in close proximity with the table legs. The three gentlemen named proposed to take up the carpet, but Mr. Paine demurred, and requested them to call the next day. Mr. Coles and his associates, however, determined not to yield the point, and gave Mr. Paine clearly to understand that they would not leave the room until they had taken up the carpet.

Mr. Paine, finding that he could not stare off an examination, finally acknowledged that the whole thing was a fraud, that he had cheated, not only on this occasion, but from the beginning of his numerous converts, having been the dupes of his premeditated deception.

Mr. Coles stated these facts in the Spiritual Conference on Wednesday evening in the presence of Mr. Paine; and, after he had concluded, the bogus medium got up, publicly acknowledged the fraud, and defended it on the ground that the end justified the means. He believed that the great share of the reputed spiritual phenomena is sham although he was of opinion that some of them are real. He stood commenced to his own conscience, and counted it among his treasures in heaven that he had charged nothing, although small presents had from time to time flown into his earthly coffers; that he had been one of the dupes of his own deception in order to meet deception, and ultimately expose it.

Having defended his course, Mr. Paine exhibited a piece of N. E. wire, as the veritable apparatus by which he had moved tables and converted hundreds to Spiritualism.—[N. Y. Post, 17th.

ORIENTAL WIT.

A young man, going on a journey, entrusted a hundred dollars to an old man; when he came back, the old man denied having had any money deposited with him, and he was had upon, young man, when you delivered this money?" "Under a tree," said the Judge.

"Oh, young man, and tell the Judge, to come hither, and the tree will obey when you show it my coat." The young man went in wonder. After he had been gone some time, the Khazoo said to the old man, "He is long—do you think he has got there yet?" "No," said the old man, "It is some distance; he has not got there yet." "How knowest thou, old man?" cried the Khazoo; "where that tree is!" The young man returned, and said the tree would not come. "He has been here, young man, and given his evidence—the money is there."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

A few days ago, Miss Emma Bower an intelligent and worthy young lady, near Charleston in Clark county, was passing on horse back a wagon loaded with a large saw log, when her horse became frightened and threw her under the wagon, one of the wheels of which passed directly over her neck, crushing it into the ground and killing her instantly. But a few months ago, a young lady was thrown from her horse near the same place as she, in company with others, was returning from a wedding, the fall breaking her neck and killing her instantly.

IF There are some nice girls "down East." In South Penobscot, some of them hauled a barrel of flour on a hand-sled two miles to the Rev. M. Dunbar, of Penobscot, and delivered it to him as a Thanksgiving present.

The Indianapolis National Democrat.

which was started last spring as the State organ of the Douglas Democracy, has been indefinitely suspended.

IF Secretary Tourey, in his annual report, will urge the immediate construction of only 20 or 25 vessels—probably ship-of-war, similar to the live now being constructed.

Unexampled Physiological Phenomenon.

A MAN LIVES THREE DAYS WITH HIS TOP OF HIS HEAD CUT OFF.—An accident occurred in a pottery in the lower end of Fort street, in the outskirts of Detroit, some days since, resulting in the death of an employee of the establishment, which furnishes a most singular instance of the tenacity with which life clings at times to the human frame. The man was engaged in the room, where the machinery employed in cutting and pulverizing the clay is situated. This machine is a large wheel, with heavy knives or cutters placed at equal distances on its circumference. Some disarrangement of this wheel attracted the attention of the unfortunate man, who attempted to reach into the wheel and adjust it while it was still revolving. In this, however, he miscalculated the speed at which the machinery was running, and before he could withdraw himself from under the knife, it struck him on the back of the head low down in the neck, completely severing the upper and back portion of the skull on a line close to the top of the ears, and cutting through and removing a considerable portion of the brain.

The unfortunate man was a German, between twenty-two and twenty-five years of age. The parietal bone, which had been carried entirely away, had been crushed to atoms by the machinery, and, of course, could not be replaced. The dura mater, or membrane that encloses the brain, had also been torn off, and several ounces of the brain itself were gone. In this horrible mutilated and wounded condition the man was able to walk and converse, and his senses were unimpaired. We learn that he lived three days after the accident.

We are informed by the physician who attended him that, in dressing the wound, he took occasion to fling the brain and while so doing the man was insensible to pain, there being apparently no feeling in it, but that upon touching the dura mater, the man instantly expressed the most acute sensitiveness. Had this membrane been uninjured the man would probably have survived the accident.

We doubt if in either case of such extraordinary tenacity of life can be found in the records of accidents, but the actual occurrence of the above circumstance is vouched for by competent authorities, and is beyond a doubt.—Detroit Free Press

THE PHENOMENON OF PLAYING LOW.

At the recent reception of the new engine by the Boyden Engine Company, Waltham, Rev. Thomas Hill, of that town, who was unable to be present, sent in a letter, in which is the following paragraph, which contains a valuable hint:

"When the sad fire at the corner of Central and Newton streets was raging, some years ago, I went with a friend from another State, an old fireman, to look on. He remarked that those who held the pipe seemed to him not sufficiently governed by that great principle which is the secret of all success in battling with fire. This principle is expressed in the most important precept, play low. Throw your water—not on top of the fire, where it will be turned aside by roofs, floors, and other obstructions, or, touching the fire, will fly off in useless vapor—but throw it at the lowest burning point, that the steam generated may from another State, an old fireman, to look on. He remarked that those who held the pipe seemed to him not sufficiently governed by that great principle which is the secret of all success in battling with fire. This principle is expressed in the most important precept, play low. 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